

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AFRICAN BUTTERFLIES IN THE TRING MUSEUM.

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1. *Pinacopteryx helena* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: both wings slightly greenish white. Anterior wings with an outer-marginal rather broad black band, broadest at the apex, becoming narrower to a little before the outer angle, and invaded by the white ground-colour on its inner edge near the apex; costal margin narrowly black, and a small black dot at the end of the cell.

*Underside*: anterior wings white, with the apical area broadly and outer margin more narrowly pale yellowish green; costal margin also rather broadly yellowish green; a small black dot at the end of the cell. Posterior wings pale yellowish green, with a curved row of dusky lunular markings crossing the wings in the middle of the disc.

Expanse of wings:  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

*Hab.* Kabras, Kavirondo, December 1896 (Dr. Ansorge).

2. *Acraea dissociata* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: anterior wings ashy grey, semihyaline; a narrow pink streak in the middle of the inner margin. Posterior wings pink, except at the base, which is rather broadly dusky grey; an irregular row of black spots surrounds the cell, of which the spot between the two upper median nervules is out of line and nearer the margin, and the spot above it is nearer the cell; a rather large spot in the cell, a spot above the cell, and a cluster of spots near the inner margin towards the base, some of which merge in the dusky basal area; outer margin narrowly dark grey.

*Underside*: anterior wings pinkish dull brown, with a small spot at the end of the cell, an irregular row of six spots across the disc, and another below the submedian nervure. Posterior wings pale tawny, with a basal broad pink band extending along the inner margin nearly to the anal angle: the disc is traversed by a very broad chestnut-brown band; the subbasal and discal spots as on the upperside.

Expanse of wings:  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

*Hab.* Patsho, Nandi country, Uganda Protectorate, December 1896 (Dr. Ansorge).

3. *Acraea unimaculata* sp. nov.

FEMALE.—Differs from *A. quivina* Fabr. in the absence of spots on both sides of both wings, except on the *underside* of the posterior wings, where there is one spot in the cell near the base. On the *upperside* the basal tawny area is rather more extended, thus resembling *A. cerasa* Hew., and on the posterior wings it extends lower towards the anal angle; both wings are dusky grey at the base.

Expanse of wings: 2 inches.

*Hab.* Kabras, Uganda Protectorate, December 1896 (Dr. Ansorge).

4. *Acraea disjuncta* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: dark brown. Anterior wings with a pale tawny band crossing the wings as in *A. cydonia* Ward, but divided between the two upper median nervules by a blackish brown irregular band which partially covers the interspace between the two upper median nervules, but is narrower than in *A. cydonia* and *A. flava* Dewitz. Posterior wings with the basal three-fourths pale brown and dusky at the base, the outer fourth dusky dark brown.

*Underside*: with the pale tawny band on the anterior wings indistinct, and divided by the dark brown bar as on the upperside. Posterior wings dull brown, with the disc crossed by a very indistinct paler area; seven minute spots in the basal area, of which one is in the cell, two above and four below it.

Expanse of wings:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Hab.* Nandi country, December 1896 (Dr. Ansorge).

Nearest to *A. cydonia* and *A. flava*, but smaller than either of those species.

5. *Acraea ansorgei* sp. nov.

FEMALE.—*Upperside*: anterior wings dark brown, with a rather bright tawny band from the costa crossing the end of the cell, thence becoming wider to the inner margin, and below the lowest median nervule extending outwardly to the outer angle, and inwardly, below the submedian nervule, nearly to the base; towards the apex is a bright tawny spot near the costa, divided into three by the veins, and a quadrate spot above the upper median nervule nearer the outer margin. Posterior wings bright tawny, becoming dusky at the base.

*Underside*: dusky pale brown, with the transverse tawny band indistinct, beyond which is a broad brownish black irregular band crossing the wings obliquely from the costa at the end of the cell to the middle median nervule, where it terminates some distance from the outer margin; the subapical spots beyond it are indistinct. Posterior wings with the disc crossed by an indistinct irregularly undulated dusky brown band, inside which but outside the cell are two small black spots, a similar spot in the middle of the cell, two in the interspace above the subcostal nervule, one on the shoulder, and six or seven others near the inner margin below the base of the cell.

Expanse of wings:  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

*Hab.* Nandi Station, Uganda Protectorate, December 1896 (Dr. Ansorge).

6. *Acraea conjuncta* sp. nov.

FEMALE.—*Upperside*: both wings dull brown. Anterior wings with a transverse tawny band resembling the band of *A. nandina*, but not extending to the costal margin or becoming wider to the inner margin; the subapical spots as in *A. nandina*, but smaller. Posterior wings crossed in the middle by a suboval tawny band, extending from the costal margin to the submedian nervule; in this band are a black spot near the costa and two smaller spots, one above and the other below the discoidal nervule.

*Underside*: both wings resemble *A. nandina*, but on the posterior wings the space beyond the undulated band is much darker: the spots are arranged as in *A. nandina*.

Expanse of wings:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Hab.* Nandi Station, Uganda Protectorate, December 1896 (Dr. Ansorge).

7. *Acraea anacreontica* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: differs from *A. anacreon* Trim. in the following respects: on the *upperside* of the anterior wings the black discal and cellular spots are larger, those in the cell and at its end being respectively confluent; the pale fulvous spots in the outer-marginal row are more abbreviated, and are bordered inwardly by a narrower dark band, and the apex is more rounded. On the posterior wings the discal row of spots is closer to the cell, and consequently farther from the outer margin; the basal dark area is more extended and regular; the outer-marginal dark band is narrower, and the pale fulvous spots in it are more elongate. On the *underside* of the posterior wings the spots in the discal row and those nearer the base are respectively more confluent, forming two irregular bands, the space between which is uninterruptedly pink, which colour forms an irregular band extending from the costal to the inner margins; the outer-marginal row of pale fulvous spots is narrower, and bordered inwardly by very narrow black lunules.

The *female* resembles the *male*, but the dark outer-marginal band on the anterior wings is broader and more strongly developed.

Expanse of wings: ♂  $1\frac{7}{8}$ , ♀ 2 inches.

*Hab.* ♂ Patsho, ♀ Rau, Nandi country, December 1896 (Dr. Ansonge).

8. *Junonia rauana* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: both wings dark brown, crossed by a common pale brown band, wider than in *J. kowara* Ward, *J. sinuata* Plötz, and *J. aurorina* Butler; this band is less modulated, on its inner edge, from the inner margin to the end of the cell; thence it is inwardly sharply angulated to the costal margin; the lower two-thirds of its outer edge approaches more nearly to the outer margin; three minute dots in the band between the median nervules and a white subapical spot; the basal dark area is not interrupted by paler markings. Posterior wings with a row of six small dots in the pale band.

*Underside*: with dark bands and markings closely resembling *J. kowara*.

Expanse of wings:  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

*Hab.* Rau, Nandi country, December 1896 (Dr. Ansonge).

Closely allied to the above-named species, but with the outer margins of anterior wings less falcate, and the bands on the upperside considerably broader.

9. *Mycalesis ansongei* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: both wings velvety dark brown, slightly paler towards the outer margins.

*Underside*: both wings with the basal three-fourths dark velvety brown, the outer fourth paler brown, with a row of spots crossing the disc of both wings, the spots being surrounded by slightly greyish brown rings. On the anterior wings the spots are five in number, of which the four uppermost are reduced to white dots; the fifth is more distinct, with a narrow black pupil; on the outer margin is a series of indistinct pale lunules, traversed before the margin by a narrow brown line. On the posterior wings is a row of seven spots, of which the four uppermost are the smallest, centred with white dots: the three spots nearest the anal angle are rather larger, and resemble the fifth spot on the anterior wings. The posterior wings are more acute at the anal angle than is usual in the African section of this genus.

Expanse of wings :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Hab.* Patsho, Nandi country, December 1896 (Dr. Ansoerge).

In shape it resembles *M. elionas* Hew.

#### 10. *Mycalesis fluviatilis* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside* : dark brown, with an indication of a paler submarginal line on the posterior wings.

*Underside* : both wings with the basal half darker brown than the outer half. On the anterior wings the outer edge of the dark area which crosses the wings transversely is very undulated, and is bordered outwardly by a paler fulvous streak, which widens on the upper part of the wings and extends over the apical area ; towards the apex, in a paler area, are two contiguous ocelli, of which the upper is the larger and is surrounded by a fulvous ring ; two submarginal sinuate narrow fulvous lines, brightest in the middle ; one large ocellus is situate between the two lowest median nervules, surrounded by a pale ring. On the posterior wings the outer edge of the basal dark area is also very sinuate, edged internally by darker brown, with an indistinct sinuate line nearer the base ; a row of seven ocelli crosses the disc, of which the third from the anal angle and the seventh are the largest, and the intervening ocelli are the least distinct ; the ocelli are surrounded by pale brown rings ; two submarginal sinuate narrow brown lines, the inner of which is the brightest. The outer margins of both wings are rather deeply indented.

Expanse of wings :  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

*Hab.* Subngo Forest, Uganda Protectorate, December 1896 (Dr. Ansoerge).

Near to *M. dubia* Auriv.

#### 11. *Liptena rothi* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside* : closely resembles *L. acraea* Doubl. & Hew., but on the anterior wings the broad costal black band which in *L. acraea* only partially pervades the cell completely fills it, and at the base extends rather broadly to the inner margin. On the posterior wings the outer-marginal black band is rather narrower.

*Underside* : on the anterior wings the black bars crossing the cell extend broadly to the median nervure, and the dusky spot on the upper median nervule of *L. acraea* is absent. On the posterior wings the inner of the two rows of white spots in the outer-marginal black band extends round the wings.

FEMALE.—*Upperside* : closely resembles the *male*, but is paler ; the upper part of the pale rufous band becomes wider and more incurved towards the costa, along which it partially and narrowly extends ; towards the end of the cell is an irregular narrow rufous streak placed horizontally.

Expanse of wings : ♂  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , ♀ 2 inches.

*Hab.* Warri, Niger Coast Protectorate, January 1896 (Dr. Roth).

#### 12. *Iris exquisita* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside* : most brilliant metallic purplish blue, with the costa and apex of anterior wings broadly and outer margin more narrowly black : the costal and outer margins of posterior wings narrowly black.

*Underside* : resembles *I. incredibilis* Staud., but the pale markings on the anterior wings are more obscure, the whitish bar at the end of the cell being absent ;

the apex of the anterior and the ground-colour of the posterior wings are much more rufous; the basal three-fourths of the posterior wings is paler than the outer fourth, and the irregular band which crosses their middle is narrower.

Expanse of wings :  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

*Hab.* River Ogowé, W. Africa.

### 13. *Iris ansorgei* sp. nov.

*Upperside* : closely resembles *I. perdita* Kirby, but on the posterior wings the purple area is divided at the end of the cell by a black streak, extending partially down the discocellular nervules.

*Underside* : differs from *I. perdita* on the anterior wings in having a pale grey spot in the cell and being less rufous at the apex, the metallic edging of which is not green but slightly metallic silvery grey. Posterior wings are very much more grey, the central band being metallic silvery grey edged with dark rufous markings; a dark submarginal rufous area, followed by a row of contiguous silvery grey lunules on the margin. In coloration the underside approaches *I. incredibilis*.

Expanse of wings :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Hab.* Sierra Leone.

### 14. *Epitola elissa* sp. nov.

*Upperside* : both wings dull greyish black, centred with dull blue, the veins crossing the blue area black. On the anterior wings the blue area extends over the lower part of the cell, a little beyond and above the cell and the lower three-fourths of the disc to the inner margin; crossing the blue area of the cell are two black spots, and a large black spot on the discocellular nervules. On the posterior wings the blue area does not extend so closely to the costal and outer margin as in *E. catuna* Kirby.

*Underside* : greyish brown. Anterior wings with the disc crossed about its middle by two obscure irregular grey lines, and a few obscure streaks beyond; the disc of the posterior wings is similarly crossed by two irregular lines following the contour of the outer margin, with traces of a third before the outer margin.

Expanse of wings :  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

*Hab.* Warri, April 1896 (Dr. Roth).

Nearest to *E. catuna*, but the wings are broader; the blue area on the anterior wings of *E. catuna* does not extend to the inner margin, and is more purple in colour.

### 15. *Larinopoda latimarginata* sp. nov.

*Upperside* : differs from *L. varipes* Kirby in the much greater width of the outer-marginal greyish brown border on both sides of both wings, especially on the posterior wings, where the dark border is three times as wide as in *L. varipes*.

On the *underside* of the posterior wings the black spot towards the end of the cell of *L. varipes* is absent, and the subapical spot merges in the dark outer band.

Expanse of wings :  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

*Hab.* Warri, May 1896 (Dr. Roth).



16. *Tingra cydaria* sp. nov.

Allied to *T. paucipunctata* Kirby, which it closely resembles. The following differences occur in *T. cydaria* :—

On the *upperside* of the anterior wings the apical dark band is continued broadly along the outer margin, terminating on the submedian nervure, and the spots at the ends of the cells on both wings are larger.

On the *underside* these spots are also larger, and in the row of spots round the disc of the posterior wings the spot between the two upper median nervules is the largest: these wings are also less dusky than in *T. paucipunctata*.

Expanse of wings :  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

*Hab.* Warri, May 1896 (Dr. Roth).

17. *Teriomima pusio* sp. nov.

*Upperside* : both wings rather brownish yellow. Anterior wings with a broad brownish black apical and outer-marginal band extending half-way along the costal margin, but gradually becoming narrower. On the posterior wings is a dark outer-marginal band, broadest in the middle, and not quite reaching the apex.

*Underside* : paler brownish yellow. On the anterior wings is a small dusky spot at the end of the cell, in which and on the costal margin are a few dusky markings, and a narrow dusky line near the outer margin. Posterior wings with a minute dusky spot at the end of the cell, and a few small dusky spots near the costal margin towards the base, and a row of narrow dusky lines at the ends of the veins near the outer margin.

Expanse of wings :  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch.

*Hab.* Warri, April 1896 (Dr. Roth).

Near to *T. similis* Kirby, but on the *upperside* of the anterior wings the dark apical area extends farther along the costal margin, and on the posterior wings the dark marginal border is narrower and does not extend to the apex.

18. *Teriomima fuscula* sp. nov.

FEMALE.—*Upperside* : both wings brownish grey. Anterior wings with the disc crossed from near the costa about its middle to the lowest median nervule by a very irregular curved pale tawny band, narrowest on the upper discoidal nervule, widest between the two upper median nervules, thence narrowing rapidly to the lowest median nervule; a small spot in the cell, one rather obscure spot at its end, and one below the first-named spot. Posterior wings with the disc crossed about the middle by a narrow interrupted irregular pale tawny band.

*Underside* : paler than above, with pale tawny spots and bands. Anterior wings with three small spots in the cell and the tawny discal band as on the *upperside*, outside which are two rows of spots between the veins, one extending from the costa to the uppermost median nervule, the other submarginal from near the apex to the outer angle. On the posterior wings are a series of spots crossing the wings in six irregular rows, those in the fourth row across the middle of the disc confluent, and those in the outermost row, towards the apex, extending inwardly and becoming confluent with the upper spots of the fifth row.

Expanse of wings :  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch.

*Hab.* Warri, May 1896 (Dr. Roth).

Nearest to *T. alberta* Stand.

19. *Durbania micra* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: orange-tawny, less bright than in *T. gerda* Kirby, and more uniform in colour. Anterior wings with a rather narrow elongate brown patch extending from the apex about one-fourth along the costa.

*Underside*: with a series of indistinct brown markings on the costa from the base to near the apex, some of which partially cross the cell, and a series of indistinct submarginal lines. Posterior wings with a series of irregularly formed spots and bars, centred with the paler ground-colour, which extend over the basal two-thirds of the wings, and a submarginal row of lunulate brown lines.

FEMALE.—*Upperside*: brighter than in the *male*, with a dark brown band at the apex, where it is broadest, and gradually narrowing along the outer margin to the outer angle; several indistinct brown markings on the costa towards the base, one of which extends over the discocellular nervules, and that farthest from the base over the discoidal nervules.

*Underside*: with the brown markings more strongly developed than in the *male*.

Expanse of wings:  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch.

*Hab.* River Tana, British East Africa (Dr. Ansonge).

It is smaller than the *T. gerda*. Possibly the specimen I have described as the *female* may be a distinct species.

20. *Pseuderesia picta* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: resembles *Pseuderesia catharina* Butl., but on the anterior wings the large suboval dark orange patch on the disc of the latter is represented by a rectangular band placed rather obliquely, which terminates on the lowest median nervule, and there is no orange spot at the end of the cell.

*Underside*: anterior wings are much darker, without the costal and submarginal pale areas, and the cellular and discal red bands which cross the upper part of the wings of *P.s. catharina* are narrower and more obscure. On the posterior wings the ground-colour is more regularly irrorated with red, without silvery grey in the space outside the discal series of spots.

Expanse of wings:  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

*Hab.* Warri, May 1896 (Dr. Roth).

21. *Lycanesthes lycotas* sp. nov.

*Upperside*: anterior wings dark brown, with a large pale orange spot extending over the two lowest median nervules and the middle of the disc to the submedian nervure; this spot is rounder and broader than in *L. lachares* Hew. Posterior wings with a row of four bluish grey lunules in the middle of the disc, outside which are two submarginal narrow grey lines; an obscure black spot between the two lowest median nervules near the margin, narrowly crowned with orange.

*Underside*: white, with dark bars and markings as in *L. lachares*, but much broader and more strongly marked, the dark bar which crosses the cell about the middle becoming very broad below the cell and extending nearly to the base. On the posterior wings towards the anal angle are three submarginal black spots, dusted with metallic scales, crowned, except the middle spot, with orange.

Expanse of wings:  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

*Hab.* Bopoto, Upper Congo (Balfour).

22. *Lycaenesthes liparis* sp. nov.

*Upperside*: dull brown. Anterior wings slightly convex on the outer margin, with a triangular pale fulvous patch on the disc in the angle formed by the junction of the two lowest median nervules with the median nervure. Posterior wings with a submarginal rather elongate grey lunule before the anal angle, followed by a triangular spot indistinctly crowned with orange; a narrow white line extends along the outer margin.

*Underside*: differs little from *L. lachares*. Possibly it may be the *female* of this species.

Expanse of wings:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Hab.* Warri, January 1896 (Dr. Roth).

23. *Lycaenesthes locuples* sp. nov.

**MALE.**—*Upperside*: dark brown. Anterior wings with a transverse broad bright orange patch on the disc, commencing on the upper discoidal nervule, extending into the cell and to the inner margin; the orange patch does not extend so closely to the apex or so near the base below the cell as in *L. mahota* Grose Smith; there is a black streak in the orange patch at the end of the cell. The disc of the posterior wings is also centred by a bright orange patch, trifid outwardly on the median nervules: this patch is more restricted in size than in *L. mahota*.

*Underside*: both wings pale orange. Anterior wings with a basal dark streak in the cell, a second crossing it and expanding very broadly below it towards the base and inner margin, a third streak at the end of the cell, beyond which from the costal margin to the lowest median nervule is a curved band closely followed by a shorter and narrower one; two submarginal bands, of which the inner is much the wider, the outer being linear; the disc is crossed, between the lowest median nervule and the submedian nervure, by a short somewhat lunulate band. Posterior wings with a subbasal dark band, another crossing the cell to the inner margin, and a third at the end of the cell; all three bands commence on the costal nervure. Across the disc are two large spots near the costa underneath each other, followed by a straight row of smaller nearly contiguous spots, and two broad elongate spots towards the inner margin nearly touching each other and forming a wide V-shaped marking; a rather broad submarginal band of contiguous spots, those towards the apex the largest, outside which towards the anal angle are two black lunules dusted with metallic scales and crowned with orange.

Expanse of wings:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Hab.* Warri, February 1896 (Dr. Roth).

On the *upperside* this species bears a strong resemblance to *L. mahota* and *L. dewitzi*, but beneath it is quite distinct.

24. *Everes kedonga* sp. nov.

**MALE.**—*Upperside*: anterior wings bluish grey, with silvery white veins; outer margin narrowly darker grey. Posterior wings pale silvery blue, with a submarginal row of round black spots of uniform size, except at the anal angle, where there are two small dots; the outer edge of the spots is narrowly white, and the outer margin is narrowly dark grey; one slender black tail.

*Underside*: grey. Anterior wings with discal and subbasal spots arranged



almost as in *E. fischeri* Eversm. and *E. filicaudis* Pryer.<sup>1</sup> Posterior wings with subbasal and discal spots surrounding the cell closely resembling those species, outside which is a broad very irregular bright orange band extending over the disc from the subcostal nervure to the inner margin, and followed by a submarginal row of round black spots, crowned by metallic scales, and situate in a marginal space rather paler grey than the ground-colour; cilia of both wings greyish white.

Expanse of wings:  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch.

*Hab.* Second Kedong, Uganda Protectorate, November 1896 (Dr. Ansorge).

#### 25. *Aphnaeus subaureus* sp. nov.

FEMALE.—*Upperside*: resembles *A. acamas* Klug, but is much paler tawny, with broader dusky bands. On the anterior wings the band crossing the end of the cell obliquely from the costal margin becomes confluent with the submarginal band between the two lowest median nervules, and extends in a broad dusky area to the outer angle and outer third of the inner margin. On the posterior wings the dusky bands are very broad, the intervening spaces being paler dusky; a rather broad pale tawny submarginal band and dusky irregular outer margin.

*Underside*: very pale fulvous, with pale golden scales and lines in the bands and spots, all of which are centred with the ground-colour. On the anterior wings the oblique band which crosses the end of the cell extends uninterruptedly nearly to the inner margin, and on the posterior wings the band from the costal margin near the apex to the middle of the disc is situate farther apart from the central transverse band of spots, and the two upper subbasal spots are quite separate.

Expanse of wings:  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

*Hab.* Lokoja, River Niger, May 1896 (Dr. Cook).

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